

## PARIS.

## Submission of the Malcontent National Guards.

## Mob Violence in the City Yesterday.

## JULES FAVRE GONE TO FERRIERES.

## M. THIERS EXPECTED IN PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, March 14, 1871.

Paris advices have been received, and I forward the following news of items from the despatches for the information of the New York Herald:—

## COLLAPSE OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

One despatch from the French capital, dated yesterday evening, reports the city quiet and adds that the malcontents of the National Guards at Montmartre have given in to the authorities and returned all the cannon in their possession. All apprehensions of trouble at Montmartre have vanished.

## MOB VIOLENCE.

Another telegram, dated this evening, states that some disorders have occurred in the city. Among the events of the day was the mobbing of several policemen. The press urge upon the authorities the adoption of stringent measures for the restoration of order.

## JULES FAVRE GONE TO FERRIERES.

M. Jules Favre has gone to the headquarters of the Emperor William, at Ferrières, to protest against the requisitions still levied by the Germans in some portions of France.

## M. THIERS EXPECTED.

M. Thiers was expected to arrive in Paris to-day.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Paris and Lyons Railway will be restored to the French authorities to-morrow and will at once be placed in the hands of its former management.

## GENERAL REPORTS.

## The Question of German Residents in France.

## Threat of Reprisals if They Are Not Protected.

## Government Measures for the Occupied French Departments.

## PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES AT ROUEN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, March 14, 1871.

I have received the following news from Berlin for transmission to the New York Herald:—

## THE QUESTION OF GERMAN RESIDENTS IN FRANCE.

The German government has asked information from that of France whether the decree issued by the late government of the national defence for the expulsion of Germans from France has been cancelled. An immediate reply was requested; but M. Favre desires time for consideration, and it has been granted.

## A THREAT OF REPRISALS.

The North German Gazette (official) says editorially that unless France protects peaceful Germans returning to their avocations and residences in that country reprisals must be made by the Germans.

## GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OCCUPIED DEPARTMENTS.

A decree dated on the 5th inst., but just published, abandons the governorships of Versailles, Nancy and Rheims, the duties of which are transferred to the military commanders. The Germans also relinquish the administration of affairs in the occupied departments of France so far as education and religion are concerned, reserving, however, the right to resume it in case the French arrangements prove unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of the postal, railway and telegraphic service in those portions of France held by them.

## THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Herr Fabrice has been appointed chief of the civil administration of the occupied French departments.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The Cross Gazette denies the truth of the report that Weissemburg has been annexed to Bavaria.

Prince Frederick Charles is at Rouen, where he reviews the German troops.

## THE NEW MINISTER TO VIENNA—AFFAIRS AT ROUEN—THE FRENCH IN BELGIUM—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LONDON, March 14, 1871.

I am enabled to forward the following for the information of the New York Herald:—

## THE NEW MINISTER TO VIENNA.

The Marquis de Banneville, lately French Minister to Rome, has been appointed Minister to Vienna.

## AFFAIRS AT ROUEN.

Trade at Rouen is reviving, and purchases of cotton tissues have commenced.

The German military authorities have billeted a large number of additional troops upon the inhabitants of Rouen, because of the

general display of emblems of mourning during a review of the German forces in that city.

## THE FRENCH RAILROADS.

General Faldherbe reports that the Germans will redeliver to the French on the 15th inst. the railways held by them in the North of France.

## THE PRISONERS IN BELGIUM.

The French troops interned in Belgium are now returning to France, but leave their arms in the hands of the Belgian authorities until after the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Prussians continue their exactions in the occupied departments of France. It is rumored in Paris that all *sous-préfetures* are to be abolished throughout France.

## THE RETURN TO BERLIN.

## Arrival of the Emperor William at Nancy.

## METZ TO BE VISITED AND INSPECTED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, March 14, 1871.

I forward for publication in the HERALD the following intelligence concerning the movements of the Emperor of Germany:—

## ARRIVAL AT NANCY.

The Emperor William and party have arrived at the city of Nancy, where they were enthusiastically received by the German troops. They go to Metz to-morrow, and after an inspection of the city and fortress will continue their journey to Berlin.

## NAPOLEON.

## The Ex-Emperor, En Route for Chiselhurst.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, March 14, 1871.

The following is forwarded for publication in the New York Herald:—

## NAPOLEON EN ROUTE FOR CHISELHURST.

It is stated here that the ex-Emperor Napoleon has left Wilhelmshöhe, and that he passed through Verviers, Belgium, to-day on his way to Chiselhurst to join the Empress Eugénie.

## PRUSSIA AND PEACE.

## Delegates of the Emperor to the Brussels Convention.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
BERLIN, March 14, 1871.

I have been assured, on good authority, to-day, for the use of the HERALD, that Baron Von Arnim and Herr de Balan (the latter German Minister to Belgium) have been appointed to participate in the peace convention at Brussels.

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

## The Czar in Denial of the Secret Treaty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
ST. PETERSBURG, March 14, 1871.

With respect to the alleged existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia for ulterior uses in the diplomacy of Europe, I can inform the HERALD by cable of the fact that an official Russian denial is given to-day to "the recent report that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Prussia, which was to have been put into active operation in certain contingencies during the late war."

## THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

## Congratulations and Official Adieux.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, March 14, 1871.

Confirmatory of my cable report to the HERALD yesterday, relative to the close of the session of the European Conference on the Black Sea navigation and Treaty of Paris revision questions, I have to report that the London Times to-day "congratulates Europe upon the results of the Conference."

## THE BRITISH ARMY.

## The Purchase of Commissions—Warm Defence of the Aristocratic System.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, March 14, 1871.

In continuance of my report of the proceedings of Parliament, forwarded by cable to the HERALD last night, I have to state to-day that at a later hour of the session of the House of Commons, after my dispatch was sent off, Sir John Somerset Parkinson, member for Dorset, delivered a speech, attacking in the strongest terms the abolition of the system of purchase of commissions in the army, as "a more sop to democracy, which would entail a vast expense upon the country and disgruntle the army."

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## MEXICO.

## HERALD SPECIAL REPORT VIA HAVANA.

## Arrival of the United States Ship Cyane at Salina to Co-operate with the Tehuantepec Exploring Expedition.

## Completion of the Telegraph Line Between Camargo and the City of Mexico.

## EARTHQUAKE AND METEOR AT JALISCO.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
CITY OF MEXICO, March 6, 1871.  
VIA HAVANA, March 14, 1871.

The United States sloop of war Cyane, Commander Hopkins, arrived at Salina from Alaska on the 17th of February. She will co-operate with the American Tehuantepec Canal Surveying and Exploring Expedition.

The United States Consul has just received a telegraphic message from General Cook, commanding at Ringgold barracks, Texas, congratulating him on the completion of the telegraph line between the City of Mexico and Camargo.

A large meteor recently fell in Jalisco, and soon thereafter a heavy earthquake shock was experienced.

Political Affairs—Troubles on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Captain Shufeldt—Colonization of Lower California by Americans.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 9, 1871.  
VIA HAVANA, March 14, 1871.

The journals in opposition to Juarez are severe in their strictures on the Secretary of Legation of the United States here. They charge him with interfering in the elections and intimating that his government favors the re-election of Juarez and entertains designs on Mexican territory. His friends, however, vindicate him, and deny any interference by him whatever.

The fusion of the Lerdistas and the Porfiristas is nearly concluded. A new plan, withdrawing Lerdo and Diaz and nominating Riva Palacio, the strongest oppositionist, has been arranged.

The *Two Republics* publishes a rumor that M. Romero will retire into private life.

Much excitement prevails in the district of Tehuantepec in consequence of conspiracies against the lives and property of foreigners. Many have fled with their families, in order to save their lives, leaving their property behind. Posters are affixed to the houses of foreigners threatening the inmates with assassination. Letters from persons present confirm the facts. One says:—"We must abandon the isthmus to God and the Mexicans." Another says:—"The foreigners are flying for their lives." Among the principal persons threatened are Mr. Wolf, the United States Consul, Mr. Du Bois, a citizen of the United States; Mr. De Givres, a Frenchman, and two priests, charged with appropriating the statue of St. Vincent, their patron saint, and saying that the troops carried off the saint. The course of the *Victoria*, a newspaper published in Oaxaca, has been influential in bringing about this state of things. Minister Nelson is investigating this and other matters and addresses Mr. Fish on the subject.

Captain Shufeldt has gone to Minatitlan. The Mexican press feel sore over the colonization of Lower California by the Americans.

## THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Grand Ball on Board the Tennessee—The Commissioners Enjoying Themselves.

KINGSTON, J.A. HAVANA, March 14, 1871.

A grand ball was given on board the Tennessee last night, which was attended by the notabilities of the island. The Commissioners to-day are visiting the country at the invitation of the authorities and the correspondents are rustling in every direction. Kingston is alive, and every horse and carriage is engaged.

## CUBA.

## The Election for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

HAVANA, March 14, 1871.

The *Diario*, in a leader, says that it hopes the preparatory steps towards holding an election in Cuba for Deputies to the Cortes are not far enough advanced to admit the holding of an election. It deprecates the injury done by the election in Porto Rico, and adds that the stability of Spain is insufficient to permit the sending of Cuban Deputies to the Cortes.

## ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, March 14, 1871.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, formerly known as the "Tear-Em" of the House of Commons, in an address delivered at Sheffield to-night, denounced the liberation of the Fenian convicts "as a disaster to the country, and as another proof that she is England's bitter enemy."

## CHINA.

## English Report of General National Quiet.

LONDON, March 14, 1871.

Secretary Wade, in charge of the British Legation at Peking, telegraphed under date of the 25th ult. that "reports from all parts of China show that the country is quiet."

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A movement is on foot in St. Louis to organize a society to induce such French citizens of America as desire to emigrate to this country to come to Missouri.

A boat, in which were four Frenchmen, was swept overboard near New Bedford, Mass., last night. All of the men were drowned.

Dwight B. Hooper, travelling agent for Shaw & Co., stationers at New York, died suddenly at the West Hill House, Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday from an over dose of morphine. It is not known for what reason morphine was taken.

Monday evening T. D. Murphy, of Newburgh, N.Y., after seeing his wife seated in a car at the Boston depot, fell beneath the train in stepping from the car and was killed. The body was subsequently buried.

Josef Sima, a painter, was instantly killed at the Narragansett pier, Providence, R. I., yesterday, by the falling of a beam on which he was standing. He was married on Saturday last.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## RESULT OF THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

## Political Upheaval in the Granite State.

## A Democratic Earthquake and Republican Collapse.

## The Entire Democratic State and Congressional Tickets Elected.

## The Unwashed Jubilant and the Radicals Downcast.

## First Appearance in Seventeen Years of Democratic Roosters in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, March 14, 1871.

The political revolution so long feared by the party in power and so devoutly wished for by the party in the minority seems to be dawning. When General Grant removed Mr. Sumner from his place on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he did not dream that his act would prove a wedge of separation to the organization which had elevated him to the Presidency. Grant did not believe this, and neither did the Senators who stood by him, and I venture to say that not even one republican in ten entertained for a moment the idea that the people would rise up so suddenly and spontaneously in rebelling the administration as they have done in New Hampshire to-day. The wedge which Grant inserted has been driven so far into the republican log by the voters of the Granite State that an everlasting splitting seems almost inevitable.

A POLITICAL EARTHQUAKE.

A political earthquake is not so strong language to apply to the election here to-day, and it has burst upon the people as unexpectedly as a flash of lightning in the midst of a December snow storm. From one end of the State to the other there has been a political revolution which the dominant party justly regard as perfectly appalling. The campaign was so quiet all along, the seeming interest of the citizens so slight, and everything so unusually tranquil, that it was generally admitted on all sides that the republicans would tumble into their annual perpetuation of power almost without an effort.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Such a happy consummation for the radicals was not in store for them, however, and what makes the circumstances of the situation all the more mortifying, is the fact that to the great pioneer of radical abolitionism is the republican party indebted for this signal triumph of the democrats, and in a State, too, where the republicans have held almost undisputed sway for seventeen years. The very idea of Charles Sumner being the sole cause of a democratic triumph in New England seems almost too ridiculous for belief, but nevertheless this is the singular fact.

PERHAPS OVER THE RESULT.

The early returns of the evening, as well as those which have followed up to this late hour, all indicate a complete democratic victory. There are, of course, a few towns yet to be heard from, but I do not apprehend the result as indicated below will be materially changed. The feelings of the leaders of both parties are of a mixed character, as may well be imagined. It is a bitter pill for the democrats to acknowledge, as they do, that Mr. Sumner, the "accursed abolitionist," is the credit due for their victory, and the old abolitionist wing of the radical party is in the heart of hearts more than half glad for the defeat of the party, because it seems it is a just retribution for the slight put upon their champion and favorite statesman by General Grant.

MAD ALL AROUND.

The blindest people are the members of the Republican State Central Committee, with Ned Rollins at their head. They are mad at Grant, mad at Sumner, mad at the democracy and mad at themselves. Rollins made his appearance on Main street at about five o'clock this afternoon, when sufficient returns had come in to show that Stevens (republican) in the Second Congressional district had been defeated, and that the State was doubtful, to say the least, and a more solemn looking man it has rarely been my lot to see. His responses to the inquiries of his friends were of the briefest description, and his face, to borrow the language of an old hunter who witnessed the scene, was as long as the Merrimack river.

A RESIGNED REPUBLICAN.

On the other hand Mr. Fogg, the veteran editor of the Concord Monitor, the bitter enemy of Rollins, and who has denounced in his paper, in the most outspoken terms, the indignity to Mr. Sumner, made the bad news in a spirit of calm resignation, and I suspect that the mortification of his old enemy, Rollins, almost consoles him for the defeat of his party.

A SPLIT IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

There can be no doubt whatever that the Sumner difficulty was the hinge on which the whole conflict was turned, and that very many republicans coincided with the old radical at Hopkinton this morning, when he remarked at the polls, on voting the democratic ticket for the first time since 1854, "We must rebuke the perpetrators of this outrage on Charles Sumner." There can be no doubt that the immediate split in the republican party in New Hampshire, and the rock which caused the division is Charles Sumner. Astonishing, indeed, are the revolutions of the whirlwind of time. One year ago a man would have been deemed insane to have predicted that Charles Sumner would have been the saviour of democracy and the destroyer of republicanism; but now it is acknowledged here on all sides to be so.

TABLES TURNED.

A visit to the rooms of the republican committee at the Eagle Hotel this evening revealed a far different scene from that of three years ago, at the inauguration of the Presidential campaign. There were then gathered together in the spacious parlors of the Phoenix House Harriman, Stickles, Cochran, Patterson, Cragin, Rollins, Chandler, Fogg and a host of lesser lights, all joyfully cheering at the returns, making congratulatory remarks and indulging in the usual manifestations of victory. The rooms were crowded to repletion, and Phenix Hall was filled with an uproarious assemblage, listening to spread-eagle speeches and singing campaign songs. To-night a few members of the committee are sitting silently and alone, with no one to comfort them, like so many political Racheis mourning for their dead. They are not anxious to see any more returns. Like Macbeth, Rollins an hour ago said to the messenger, "Bring me no more reports."

Of all the big bruns who were here three years ago only John L. Swift is present to-night, and he hangs around the bar paying for his own drinks, a sad image of departed glory, and one that John does not relish, especially the paying part. The Rev. Harriman, who some five years ago said that preaching was a "damned poor business," doesn't seem to think much of politics just now, and went back to Boston by the night train to look after his Naval Office, which seems a little insecure.

THE UNWASHED.

For contrast, it is amusing to see the democrats crowd out and suddenly bloom. It is their first great victory since 1854, when they elected N. Baker Governor, and hope deferred has made their hearts sick. They hardly realize the possibility of victory, and their self-esteem being sadly hurt by the consciousness that all they have to do to Sumner they say but very little, all things considered. To-morrow they may pick up somewhat and do considerable crowing, but to-night they are in a reflective mood, thankful, but not overboastful.

DEMOCRATIC ROOSTERS.

It is said that the Concord Patriot—the leading democratic paper in the State—in the spring of 1863 caused some large-sized representations of victorious roosters to be made, in order to display them

in its columns the day after election. Contrary to expectation the democrats were defeated and the roosters could not be used. Right after supper this evening the venerable William Butterfield, chief editor of the paper, came into the office, rushed into the composing room and ordered the birds to be brought out of the drawer in which they had lain for two-thirds of a decade, and to be placed in the form, so that they might appear in all their glory in to-morrow's paper. Mr. Butterfield has endured a good deal of joking about these roosters during the last seven years, and many offers for their purchase have been made by the republicans, but he has steadfastly refused to sell, and now, at last, he has found a use for them.

GETTING INTERESTED.

As the shades of evening approached there seemed to be faint manifestations of excitement mingled with the prevailing astonishment. The newspaper offices were thronged with those anxious for the latest returns. The democratic journals, of course, attracted the largest crowds, and as the successive despatches came in, the demonstrations, when the news was favorable, were exceedingly enthusiastic. Some of the barrooms dispensed spirituous beverages gratuitously, and the usual consequences of such liberality were numerous at midnight on the street. Early in the evening it was difficult to perceive any material change in the behavior of the numerous loungers hereabouts. There were just as many promoters as last night and have been for a month past, and few of them seemed to betray any very remarkable degree of interest in the great question which had been agitating the State of New Hampshire.

Whether it was a civil engineer or a Methodist parson who was to control their destiny during the coming twelve months seemed, so far as all outward appearances were concerned, to make but little difference to them, and they chatted about matters and things in general, with a very few slight and occasional references to the election, as if it were of no more import than the purchase of a glass of cider or the arrangement of order of dancing at a popular ball.

THE CURIOUS POLITICIANS.

There were little clusters of politicians here and there, as might naturally be expected, and their turbid conversations were almost as varied in their nature as the disposition of the men who took part in them. One old farmer, whose rudimentary countenance indicated his political persuasion, after listening quietly to the comments of the three or four by whom he was surrounded broke out with the exclamation:—

"Well, fellows, I'll tell you just how it is. I'm just as white as a democrat as ever there was in New Hampshire—one of the real old Andrew Jackson sort—and so was my father and grandfather. Any of us would have sold our last carload of potatoes to have carried this election independently of the cursed republicans; but if it hadn't been for those damned Sumners we would never have done a thing. Never mind, though, boys, poor folks are better than no such. We republicans couldn't utilize the pesky abolitionist once or twice before, it doesn't follow that we shouldn't praise him now."

"That's so," "that's so," was heard all around the circle as they separated, and there were dozens of expressions about Main street all of the same tenor and effect. The general feeling seemed to be that the victory of to-day was not so much a triumph of the principles of democracy as it was the result of a split in the republican ranks and the end of the conflict was received with demonstrations accordingly.

AN OPINION.

An anxious inquirer, who had been patiently listening to the harangues of a disappointed politician just outside the Phoenix Hotel, asked the question whether, if the canvass had been more spirited there would have been any change in the development of to-day, but was answered by an ominous shake of the head.

"It's no use," said the respondent, "the doom of the republican party was sealed just as soon as Sumner, Trumbull, Sherman and the rest of those big fellows were kicked out of it. Grant has just killed his political prospects by his own clumsiness and he'd better do what he can to heal the wounds which he has made instead of making them gape still wider open."

DEMONSTRATIONS.

This seemed to be the impression everywhere among both democratic and republican politicians, and it was given vent sometimes in language more forcible than that quoted above. The demonstrations were neither numerous nor particularly boisterous in their nature. A party of young men, with fashions, tin pans and dilapidated tin drums, paraded the streets, making night hideous with their noise; but there were no manifestations of enthusiasm worthy of a detailed notice. The great hurrah is probably reserved for the latter part of the week.

EMPHATICALLY DEMOCRATIC.

The returns are amply sufficient to warrant the seemingly extravagant statement that the State has gone most emphatically democratic. As I close this despatch, half an hour after midnight, 112 towns have been heard from. They show 25,241 votes for Mr. Pike, the republican candidate, and 23,139 for Mr. Weston, the democratic nominee. The temperance and labor reform candidates combined have only 335 votes in the same towns.

WESTON'S MAJORITY.

There are now about fifty towns to be heard from, nearly all of them democratic in years past, and probably a great deal more so this year. If they only hold their own Mr. Weston will be Governor by a thousand majority, and even the republicans yield him this. The democrats reckon, however, that his majority will not be less than fifteen hundred, and they are probably more nearly correct, inasmuch as the hundred and twenty-two towns heard from show a republican loss of 2,473 from last year. The very lowest and reasonable estimate of Weston's majority, therefore, cannot be less than a thousand, and not a republican estimate otherwise.

THE ENTIRE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEMOCRATIC.

All three of the democratic Congressional candidates are chosen to supplant the present republican members. They are Henry A. Hubbard, of Lacombe, in the First district; Samuel N. Bell, of Manchester, in the Second district; and Hosea W. Parker, of Claremont, in the Third district.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Will stand five republicans in the Senate to seven democrats, and in the House of Representatives—a body of 330 men—there will be a republican majority of about twenty. Of the five Executive Councilors chosen three are democrats and two republicans. This is the record of the democratic triumph in New Hampshire—the first in seventeen years.

WESTON'S ELECTION CONCEDED—THE ENTIRE DELEGATION TO CONGRESS DEMOCRATIC—COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, March 14—Midnight.

At this hour returns have been received from 154 towns, which give Pike 26,305, Weston 26,178, Cooper 2